The Virginia Gazette.

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EXAMINER N°. II.

IT would have afforded me the utmoſt pleaſure, if the True Chriſtian, had undertaken to anſwer the objections which were urged againſt the application of the prophecies to the perſon of Jeſus Chriſt. Upon a ſubject of ſuch general importance, it is of the utmoſt conſequence that truth ſhou'd be diſcovered. and it is only by a free inveſtigation that ſo deſirable an end can be attained. I own that I feel myſelf induced, by a principle of philanthropy, to expoſe, if poſſible, to the miſguided people, the errors by which they have been fatally deluded. No ſyſtem of religion which has reaſon for its baſis, ought to fear the moſt rigid ſcrutiny, ſince by that alone, it is to preſerve its empire over rational minds. Chriſtianity has for many ages been revered by the moſt enlightened part of the globe, as the only ſyſtem of religion, which ought to arrogate to itſelf a divine origin; and whether its reign has been the effect of chance, or whether the ſuperior merit of its doctrines, will entitle it to the appellation of a divine religion, is only to be aſcertained by a ſtrict examination of the principles upon which it is founded —In this eſſay, I propoſe to conſider the ſupport which the Chriſtian ſyſtem derives from the internal evidence of the New Teſtament, and ſhall take the liberty to ſhew thoſe inconſiſtencies which appear to me to be moſt glaring.

In the firſt place, if we attend to the genealogy of Chriſt, by the different Evangeliſts, we ſhall find, that by all of them he is ſpoken of as the Son of God, and as if his divine deſcent was not ſufficient to entitle him to the ſceptre of the Jews, they are all anxious to prove him to be of the line of David. The genealogy of Joſeph is brought to prove that he was of the Royal line, without obſerving the manifold contradictions which would enſue from thence. If he be deſcended from the race of Joſeph, his claim to a divine original is immediately deſtroyed, and there is no reaſon to ſuppoſe a miraculous conception in order to make him the ſon of Joſeph and of Mary. This genealogy then, either takes from him his ROYAL or his DIVINE deſcent. But the two genealogiſts, Matthew and Luke, have evidently contradicted each other, in two very important points—Matthew enumerates 42 generations previous to the birth of Chriſt, Luke only mentions 39, and both of them have aſſigned to him anceſtors by different names. It is difficult to conceive how't two inſpired pen-men ſhould have contradicted each other in two ſuch important points—but it is impoſſible to deviſe a reaſon for which they have overlooked the following circumſtance:—Amongſt the anceſtors of Chriſt, a man of the name of Jeconiah is mentioned, upon whom and upon whoſe poſterity, the prophet Jeremiah had denounced the moſt ſolemn curſe, He declares that neither himſelf nor his poſterity ſhall ever flouriſh, and the utmoſt ſeverity of divine vengeance is to be experienced by him and his deſcendants. It can hardly be ſuppoſed that a curſe was denounced againſt the Son of God.

It has been before obſerved, that the Jews expected, in the promiſed Meſſiah, a prince who was to unite all nations in the bonds of peace, who was to baniſh diſcord from the earth, and whoſe divine doctrines were to enſure perpetual harmony to the world. The apoſtles too, have announced Chriſt as the prince of peace; but how ſillily does this epithet, accord with the practices of his diſciples, and even with his own declarations. In Matthew, he declares, that he came not to ſend PEACE but A SWORD—and in Luke he ſays, that his doctrines will not only diſturb the peace of nations, but that the ſtrongeſt of domeſtic felicity, are to be diſſolved by them. Armed with the rage which fanaticiſm inſpires, the hand of the ſon is to be lifted againſt the father, the bands of conjugal affection ſhall no more unite the huſband and the wife, and the ſoft endearments of love and friendſhip, are to be ſwallowed up in the vortex of religious diſcord. vide Luke, c. 12. v. 53. Theſe are the peaceful leſſons which the Savior of mankind has inculcated into his diſciples, theſe are the promiſed fruits of obedience to his law. How literally his injunctions have been complied with, and how truly this prediction has been fulfilled, the hiſtory of the Chriſtian world will fully prove. But it is worthy of remark, that the only prediction recorded in the New Teſtament, which has been fulfilled, is that which foretells the miſeries which are to be inflicted on the human ſpecies by the doctrines of this prince of peace. Three more prophecies are recorded which deſerve to be noticed—In the firſt, Chriſt predicts the approaching end of the world, and after giving the ſigns by which it ſhould be known when this event was to take place, he concludes with theſe words, "Verily I ſay unto you, all theſe things ſhall happen before THIS generation paſſeth away" Seventeen hundred years have elapſed, and ſeventeen generations have paſſed away, and the univerſe ſtill exiſts:—None of the ſigns by which the approaching diſſolution of nature was to be known, have yet appeared, and her operations are ſtill as regular as when the prophecy was delivered. To prove that the then exiſting generation was meant by the propliecy, we need only obſerve that 42 generations had been enumerated by one, and 39 by another writer of the goſpel, and that the primitive Chriſtians all preached the approaching end of the world.

Secondly—As Jonah remained in the belly of a Whale three days and three nights, ſo ſhall the ſon of Man remain in the bowels of the earth three nights and three days.

Chriſt was crucified on the evening before the Jewiſh ſabbath, and was buried on that night—on the morning of the day after the ſabbath he was removed, and according to the Apoſtles, had aſcended into Heaven, &c According to this computation then, he remained only two nights and one day in the bowels of the earth, and to fulfill the prophecy, you muſt add one night and two days

Thirdly—Chriſt confirms the different prophecies reſpecting the deſtruction of the ſecond Temple, and in this it is not pretended that he foretold any thing new, But I cannot omit an obſervation which will tend to ſhew the degree of credit which ought to be given to each of the recorders of the prophecies of the New Teſtament;—It is this, that the prophecies have been recorded after the events of which they ſpeak, have happened By a text in St. Matthew, it is proven that his goſpel was written after the deſtruction of the Temple, and we may be inclined to doubt, whether the prophecy of Chriſt relative to the deſtruction of the Temple, was not a fabrication of the ſacred writer. The text to which I allude, (Mat. c 23.) ſpeaks of the death of one Zacharias the ſon of Barachias, who had been ſlain between the Temple and the Al a; now Joſephus ſpeaks of the death of this Zacharias who was ſlain in an inſurrection of the people, at the deſtruction of the Temple. For this diſcovery, I am indebted to a learned and ingenious philoſopher.

I am not inclined to enter into a metaphyſical argument about the poſſibility of performing a miracle, but I will ſuppoſe that a miracle has exiſted, yet I will aver that the evidence by which the Chriſtian miracles are ſupported is not ſufficient to warrant an opinion that they ever were performed. For in the firſt place, they are not mentioned by any cotemporary writers, and are only ſupported by the teſtimony of the writers of the goſpel—At the time when Chriſt was crucified, and when a preternatural darkneſs of three hours was ſaid to overſpread the face of the earth. when the Temple was rent aſunder, and the tombs were opened and the dead aroſe and walked, Jeruſalem was under the governance of a Roman officer and garriſon—no mention of theſe important phenomena is made by any cotemporary Roman writer, no accounts of them were tranſmitted to Rome and it is difficult to conjecture the cauſe of the ſupine inattention of the Pagan and philoſophic world, to theſe important prodigies which muſt have been preſented to their view In age of ſcience and of hiſtory, theſe perpetual infractions of the regular laws of nature paſſed unobſerved, and even the preternatural darkneſs, an event, which muſt have excited the wonder of men, has not been noticed by the moſt eminent philoſophers of antiquity, who were cotemporaries with the event. It is worthy of obſervation, that Joſephus the Jewiſh hiſtorian, who touches particularly upon the events of theſe times, has not deigned to mention the moſt ſtupendous miracles recorded in the annals of the world Secondly—I obſerve that the knowledge of the Evangeliſts themſelves is derived from tradition, and that their evidence alone is not ſufficient to ſupport a ſyſtem of religion. As the Roman and Jewiſh hiſtorians had neglected to record theſe miraculous events, the remembrance of them muſt have been preſerved among the Chriſtians by tradition. The writers of the goſpel, who firſt admitted them to record, flouriſhed at a remote period, after the events are ſaid to have happened, and could only have derived their information from their brother Chriſtians. Here then, the moſt remarkable miracles that ever happened, have eſcaped the notice of cotemporary writers, have been preſerved for many years in the memory of but a ſmall part of the community, and the knowledge of theſe has at laſt been tranſmitted to us by four men who were intereſted in the ſupport of them. Is this evidence ſufficient to convince any rational man that theſe miracles ever were performed, and can the evidence of four intereſted men, be made to out-weigh the tacit, and in this caſe, equal to the expreſs denial of the wiſeſt men of antiquity. A third, and in my opinion, a deciſive argument in ſupport of what I have urged, is the diſbelief of the Jews in theſe miracles. The ſtrongeſt evidence which we can have of the exiſtence of a miracle is the evidence of our ſenſes, and the truth of the Chriſtian miracles, is denied by all who are ſaid to have been eye-witneſſes to them But what renders the diſbelief of the Jews more particularly forcible in this caſe, is, that the Meſſiah was to be ſent for the purpoſe of inſtructing them, & the miracles were performed for the expreſs purpoſe of converting them. So far from being unwilling to believe in the divinity of Chriſt, the Jews, by their ſituation, were particularly diſpoſed to look to the coming of the Meſſiah and the leaſt mark of his divinity, would have been ſufficient to enſure their belief. But here the Son of God is unable, even by the help of a miracle, to convince the people of his divine origin. It is, in the firſt place, abſurd to ſuppoſe that the divinity ſtood in need of a miracle to manifeſt his power, but it is blaſphemy to ſuppoſe him unable to lead the nation into any belief whatever.

This cloſes the obſervations which I have to make upon the ſupport which Chriſtianity derives from the internal evidence of the Old and New Teſtaments, and I have to expreſs my diſappointment, that the author, whoſe publication led to the examination, has not undertaken to ſupport his opinion—the ſubject is however, open to the free inveſtigation of every one, and if I have formed an erroneous opinion, I ſhall not heſitate to recant whenever I become ſenſible of it. The Chriſtian religion, has for many ages paſt, reigned with arbitrary ſway over the minds of a conſiderable portion of the globe and if it owe its dominion to the intrinſic merit of its doctrines, the moſt rigid ſcrutiny of them will but tend more firmly to eſtabliſh it. The triumph of Chriſtianity over Paganiſm, was attended with changes the moſt important to the happineſs of mankind, the effects of which were felt through a long ſucceſſion of ages. From the time of its eſtabliſhment in the Roman empire by Conſtantine the Great, until the preſent period, its Miniſters have acted conſpicuous parts upon the theatre of the world, and have too frequently abuſed thoſe powers which accident had veſted in them. The violent contentions between the different members of the Chriſtian hierarchy, the frequent and ſanguinary perſecutions, which bigotry and fanaticiſm have cauſed, have ſhaken to the foundation the fabric of Chriſtianity, and have rendered its hiſtory but the hiſtory of the miſeries of the human ſpecies.

Richmond, Nov. 5 1794.

THE NEW

BAKE-HOUSE,

With all its BAKING UTENSILS complete. TO BE LET immediately, if required ——The elegance of the premiſes, and eligibility of the ſtand (being only a few yards off the Main ſtreet behind the ſubſcriber's ſtore, which is the centre of the city) give it advantages ſuperior to any in town. A perſon with or without a family, that is ſober, induſtrious, and in ſhort will demean himſelf as becometh a good citizen, will be accepted of for a tenant, by the few months or longer; but a character different from the above deſcription, will find it needleſs to make enquiry ——For further particulars, apply to

J. Livingſton.

Richmond, November 3, 1794. (3)

THOMAS RUTHERFOORD

Has JUST RECEIVED *the principal part of his*

FALL ASSORTMENT,

And is in daily expectation of the remainder, which he is determined to diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms poſſible.

He hopes it is unneceſſary to remind ſuch of his Cuſtomers as are in arrears for dealings laſt Fall, or priorly thereto that they muſt diſcharge their reſpective balances, ere they can be furniſhed by him with any freſh ſupplies.

Richmond, October 29, 1794.

☞ THOSE, who want accounts drawn off, or other buſineſs in Manuſcript, will hear of a perſon well qualified, by applying to the printer.—— He will attend either in town or country upon reaſonable terms, and tranſact ſuch buſineſs with propriety, ſecrecy and diſpatch.

Richmond, October 23, 1794.

STRAYED, about the middle of the 9th month, 1794, from the neighbourhood of Richmond, a large

BAY HORSE,

Five or ſix years old, trots and paces—branded on the ſhoulder and buttock with the letters S. C. The ſubſcriber will give FIVE DOLLARS, to have him delivered at his plantation, in Goochland county, near the Courthouſe.

SAMUEL COUCH.

☞ THE SUBSCRIBER, late TEACHER in the RICHMOND ACADEMY, has opened a SCHOOL for the inſtruction of Youth in the ENGLISH, FRENCH, LATIN, and GREEK Languages in the houſe adjoining Mr. Harris —— Thoſe who are diſpoſed to intruſt him with the Education of their Children, may depend on his utmoſt exertions for their improvement.

He intends to teach the French in the evening from ſix to eight o'clock.——The terms of Tuition may be known by applying to him at the houſe above ſpecified, or at the Printing Office of the Richmond and Manchester Adverſiſer.

JOHN DUNN.

Richmond, Sept. 2, 1794.

Buckingham County, Aug. 2, 1794.

WE the underneath ſubſcribers, hath ſuſtained much damage in our flocks, as well as loſing the profit of game by our diſtant neighbours' ungenerous hunting and driving——Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from hunting or driving on any of our lands, either publicly or privately, with or without dogs——, & from firing the woods at any ſeaſon of the year.

BENJAMIN MOORE.
ROBERT SMITH.
JOSEPH BROWN, Sen.
JOHN M'COMMOCK.
THOMAS M'COMMOCK.
EDMOND BROWN.
DANIEL MOSELEY.
CHARLES MAXCEY.

LONDON, August 29.

It is reported, but we know not on what authority, that Sluys has at length been obliged to Surrender to the French; and that they next mean to attack successively, Philipine, Sas de Grand, Axel and Huist. If the French succeed, it will render them masters of the right side of the Scheldt, and entirely put a stop to the navigation of that river.—The conquest, however will not be an easy one, some of these places being, and all of them capable of being inundated in the vicinity.

Our Franckfort correspondent has communicated to us a circumstance, which must be productive of the most important effects on the operations of the war. He says that symptoms of Insurrection have manifested themselves in various parts of the empire. At Vienna a conspiracy has recently been discovered in which several persons of high rank were concerned. Two hundred persons have already been arrested. Nor are the Northern powers entirely free from the spirit of Revolution.

Some accounts from the Rhine mention, that Warsaw has surrendered to his Prussian Majesty by capitulations—Other and more probable accounts from Galicia state that the Prussians were repulsed on the 31st ult. in an attack made on Kosciusko's entrenched camp.

We shall be sincerely happy to communicate to the publick the pleasing intelligence of the complete discomfiture of the attempts of the Russians and Prussians against the liberties of Poland.

By the last intelligence from America, it should seem that the patience of the people of that country is nearly exhausted. It is there no longer a matter of doubt by whom the Indians are excited to those facts of depredation and murder which are daily committed upon the frontiers.

We can hardly bring ourselves to believe that such has been the diabolical policy of our government; but if conduct so atrocious has been pursued by ministers or by those who act under them, and a war with America be the consequence, we do not hesitate to pronounce that such men should become the objects of the public justice of their country.

"The only common enterprize in which the European nations ever engaged & which they undertook with equal ardour remains a single monument of human folly." So says Dr. Robertson of the crusade preached by Peter the Hermit. Will not posterity pass a similar censure on the crusade instigated by M. Burke.

Yesterday Dr. Barrow and Dr. Watson were committed to Newgate, by the right hon. the lord mayor, for having in their custody divers seditious printed libels with intent to publish them.

AUGUST 30.

Almost every day this week, barges full of sick and wounded soldiers from the Continent, have gone up the river to Chelsea.

We subsidized the King of Prussia to send a large army into Flanders—he sent no army! We subsidized the King of Sardinia to make a diversion in Piedmont—he made none! And yet we are still, it is said, to grant a subsidy to the Emperor of Germany. —Oh sapient Minister and silly nation!!!

If the spirit of migration extends, and America is to continue to receive all the enlightened men whom popular prejudices and persecutions drive from the bosom of our own island, that country will ere long become one of the greatest nations on the face of the earth; not great according to the common acceptation of the term, that is, powerful in its conquests over other nations, but great according to the real meaning of the word—great in the perfection of its own social system, in the culture and progress of the liberal, sciences—and in the happiness of her citizens.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

AUGUST 5.

Army of the Pyrennes.

The General of division, Delaborde, to the representatives of the people, Cavaignac, Garrau, and Pinch the elder.

Citizens,

I have been too much occupied until the present time, to give you details of an action, which may demonstrate that republican energy encreases in proportion to the difficulties opposed.

Our design was to carry the lines and entrenchments of Mount Commissari, the redoubts of Mary Louisa, the entrenched camp of Jean de Luz, and the successive posts as far as the village of Breda.

We marched in three columns to attack the enemy on the 6th, at nine o'clock at night; and after a difficult march through thick woods and across steep mountains, by three o'clock in the morning we reached the enemy's post. We attacked, and routed them in an instant.

But with some security they awaited us in their entrenchments, which they believed were impregnable. The right column directed its attack upon the line which united the redoubt *etoile* of Commissari, to that upon the rock.—Here, instead of being intimidated by a tremendous and cross fire from the line and two redoubts, our troops carried the first entrenchment, ran to the redoubt upon the rock, took possession, and then marched towards the great redoubt of Commissari.

During this time the centre column, part of which had lost their way in the woods from the obscurity of the night, disregarding the fatigues of their march and only anxious to regain lost time, gained the summit of the mountain, passing between the redoubt and the camp of grenadiers and chasseurs. The enemy fled without waiting for attack. Then united our troops began the attack of the redoubt *etoile*.

There, presented to our view, were fortifications the most dreadful—all that art could add to natural strength to defy an enemy. These obstacles only inflamed the courage of republicans. They received the fire of the enemy with their arms shouldered. No sooner was the word to charge given, than their impetuosity traversed six ranks of pits, tore up the chevaux de-frize, gave the assault, & carried the redoubt with the bayonet.

The enemy, panic-struck, fled their entrenchments in all directions. The left column took possession successively of the redoubt Mary Louisa the camp of St. Jean de Luz, and the heights of Breda. The enemy in their terror, abandoned the village, crossed the Biddassoa, and blew up the bridge.

There remained now only fort St. Barbe, a place we thought impracticable to take this day from our fatigues, believing also the enemy in force there; but considering their panic, and the eagerness of our troops to march, I ordered Gen. Cambrai, with two battalions, to attack it, which in conjunction with Gen. Penil, he did by the gorge of Sare de Bera.

By this position we are masters of Bera, several passes of the Biddassoa, and the mouths of the vallies Echalar and Lorain. Thus, Carra, citizen representatives—this victory opens a way to those successes, which will soon render us masters of the principal part of the enemy's frontier.

The enemy have had great numbers killed. We have taken 300 prisoners, of whom there is one colonel, and eleven inferior officers. On our side we had about fifty killed, and from two to three hundred wounded. The adjutant general Frere fell by a shot, as he was crossing the first entrenchments.

Seven pieces of cannon, two obusiers, great quantities of ammunition, two hundred tents, &c. fell into our hands.

The villages of Bera & Lesaca are abundant granaries for the use of the republic.

General orders to the French soldiers of the Pyrenean army.

Devastation, pillage and burning, committed without orders from the commander in chief, upon the Spanish territory shall be punished with death.

Those who shall commit any outrage upon the defenceless inhabitants, men, women or children, shall also be punished with death. The old, the women, and the children, are especially under the safe guard of French generosity.

Protection, succour and safety are promised to all inhabitants of the Spanish territory, who do not resist—those who take up arms against the soldiers of liberty, shall be treated as enemies.

Those French found in the enemy's territory are ordered to quit it in twenty four hours, upon pain as being treated as emigrants.

The inhabitants of the conquered country, to deliver up their arms, within twenty four hours under pain of death. Assignats to be received, under the penalty of the laws upon that subject.

The taxes of each conquered province to continue as heretofore, for the benefit of the republic.

Dated from the van-guard of the army, 30 Messidor.

(Signed) DINET, GARREAU, CAVAIGNAC.

PORTLAND, October 19.

Monday last arrived here 10 shallops from Halifax, having on board 118 French people, men, women, and children. These poor people were taken prisoners at Miquelon, in St Peters, and carried to Halifax, by a British frigate, their houses burnt, their property destroyed, and themselves ill treated & suffering for the common necessaries of life; these poor families have left their all; notwithstanding the British government at Halifax tempted them by alluring promises they rather chose to push forward in their little barques to the land of freedom, than submit even to the most flattering promises of their persecutors and destroyers. It is with pleasure we add, that the arms of freemen were open to receive them, and gave them the necessary supplies, of which they so much stood in need of.

STOCKBRIDGE, October 21.

Notwithstanding the late execution in France of a number of "Conspirators," some of whom have for a long time past had the principal management of all the proceedings of the Republic, the people in general have remained quiet; and indeed at all times, of late, acquiescence in the measures of whatever party gains the ascendancy in the Convention.—When Brissot and his contemporaries were in power, the Brissotines were the Patriots of France—The faction of Danton and his associates supplanted Brissot, and in their triumph conducted him and his adherents to the guillotine—Those who fled from the power of the then prevailing party, were denounced, outlawed, and hunted as wolves throughout France—Robespierre at length separated from and opposed Danton, and the head of the latter was severed from his body by the axe of the executioner; those who had joined in his plans, and did not conform their creed to the new turn of affairs, also dyed the scaffold with their blood—Tallien, his friends, and the secedors from the party of Robespierre, have at length crushed the latter, whose reign has been longer than that of his predecessors—but the insatiate guillotine has claimed him at last as its victim, and with him, many of the partizans have fell—How long the present party will hold the reins, it must be left to time to determine—Many were the Patriots, not here mentioned, previous to Brissot, and it is probable many more will succeed Tallien, before France has the felicity to establish a government, favorable to order, liberty and peace—that such, however, may be the final result, must be the wish of every true American.

PHILADELPHIA, October 27.

In a London paper under the head of August 19th, there appears an article, purporting to be an extract of a letter from Paris, dated July 31st, this extract contains a detail of the events which took place on the fall of Robespierre and his party—on that occasion twenty three persons, distinguished in the government, were executed, besides sixty-eight others, municipal officers of Paris—and yet the extract concludes with observations, from which it is incontestibly evident, that the proscription of one party failed, while that of the other actually took place—that it was a personal contest for power, with which the interests of the people for the moment, had no connection.

"Thus has Paris escaped that scene of proscription and bloodshed which for some time had been preparing by Robespierre and his associates, and which was on the point of being carried into execution. It was foreseen on the 10th of June, the day on which the inviolability of the deputies was set aside, by a decree allowing them to be carried before the Revolutionary Tribunal, on the accusation of the Committee of Public Safety, which was known to be composed of creatures subject to the direction of Robespierre. From that period, Tallien, who, on that day, had the boldness to oppose the decree, and who caused an amendment to be added, "that the deputies should first be accused by the Convention," has been successfully busied in contriving plans to ruin Robespierre, or, in other words, to save himself; for it was not possible that both could continue to live. His party was strong, but timid; nor could anything have made them act, even when they did, but the certainty, that if forty-eight hours had been allowed to pass over, not a man of them would have escaped the blow aimed against them by Robespierre, and which was just ready to fall.

"In proportion to the fears with which the sanguinary proceedings of Robespierre filled the minds of all men, so are the execrations with which his memory is now loaded. It is impossible to conceive the general indignation now expressed against him, without wondering at the address and policy of a man, who could contrive to keep a whole people in fear, and make them not only subservient to, but in appearance, to approve of measures dictated by one, whom each individually execrated in his heart."

BEDFORD, Oct. 20, 1794.

To Henry Lee, Esq. Commander in chief of the Militia army on its march against the Insurgents, in certain western counties of Pennsylvania.

SIR,

BEING about to return to the seat of Government I cannot take my departure, without conveying through you to the army under your command the very high sense I entertain of the enlightened and patriotic zeal for the constitution and the laws which has led them cheerfully to quit their families, homes and the comforts of private life to undertake and thus far to perform a long and fatiguing march and to encounter and endure the hardships and privations of a military life. Their conduct hitherto affords a full assurance that their perseverance will be equal to their zeal; and that they will continue to perform with alacrity whatever the full accomplishment of the object of their march shall render necessary.

No citizens of the United States can ever be engaged in a service more important to their country. It is nothing less than to consolidate and preserve the blessings of that revolution which at much expense of blood and treasure, constituted us a free and independent nation. It is to give to the world an illustrious example of the utmost consequence to the cause of mankind. I experience a heart felt satisfaction in the conviction that the conduct of the troops throughout will be in every respect answerable to the goodness of the cause and the magnitude of the stake.

There is but one point on which I think it proper to add a special recommendation, it is that every officer and soldier will constantly bear in mind, that he comes to support the laws; and that it would be peculiarly unbecoming in him to be in any way the infractor of them, that the essential principles of the government confine the province of the military, when called forth on such occasions, to these two objects—all To combat and subdue all who may be found in arms, in opposition to the national will and authority—and To aid and support civil magistrates in bringing offenders to justice; the dispensation of this justice belongs to the civil magistrate, and let it ever be our pride, and our glory to have the sacred deposit there inviolate; convey to my fellow citizens in arms, my warm acknowledgements for the readiness with which they have hitherto seconded me in the most delicate and momentous duty the chief magistrate of a free people can have to perform and add my affectionate wishes for their health, comfort and success. Could my further presence with them have been necessary, or compatible with my civil duties at a period when the approaching commencement of a session of Congress, particularly calls me to return to the seat of government, it would not have been withheld. In leaving them I have less regret, as I know I commit them to an able and faithful direction, and that this direction will be ably and faithfully seconded by all.

GO: WASHINGTON.

To this parental counsel of our beloved Chief Magistrate, the Commander begs leave to add the flattering hopes he entertains, that the conduct of the army, will justify the favorable anticipation formed of it, thus shall we establish to ourselves a character the most amiable, and exhibit to posterity a model to all future armies.—Lest, however, some individuals may have crept into the ranks, callous to all the feelings of honor or virtue, and consequently the fair character so justly due to the great body of the troops, may be snatched from them by the licentiousness of the few, the commandants of divisions, brigades, regiments & corps, are required to examine minutely their respective troops before the army moves, and dismiss all whom they may deem unworthy of participating in the honorable service in which we have embarked. Six rounds of ammunition are to be issued to all corps as yet unfurnished—the troops are to draw two days provisions, on alternate days during the march. The Pennsylvania and Maryland lines to draw on one day, and the New-Jersey and Virginia lines on the next day; this system will be convenient for the superintendants of provisions, and consequently tends to produce punctuality in the supplies. The Commander in Chief has been pleased to appoint Major Wm Alexander, and Major Nelson, deputy Adjutant-Generals, and Doctor Welford Surgeon General; Majors Hand, Morgan and Chetwood, aids de camps to the Commander in Chief, they are to be respected accordingly. It is to be understood, that no appointments in the line of the army is to affect appointments heretofore made.

RICHMOND, November 6.

By the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* VIRGINIA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS satisfactory information has been received that the malignant fever which unhappily prevailed at Baltimore in the state of Maryland, has subsided. I have thought fit by and with the advice of the Council of State, hereby to revoke my proclamation of the 7th day of October last, directing the performance of Quarantine in certain cases, by vessels arriving from the port of Baltimore.

Given under my hand as Lieutenant Governor, in the absence of the Governor, & under the seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, L. S. this fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, and of the Commonwealth the nineteenth.

JAMES WOOD.

On Saturday the 18th of October, at his seat in the county of Amherst, departed this life, Col. HUGH ROSE, in the 52d year of his age: He had laboured for many months under the indisposition, of which he died; and bore it with the fortitude of a Christian.

In the different relations of husband, father, friend and master, he was equalled by few.

"*At those we love decay, we die in part,*
String after string is sever'd from the heart."

☞ The piece under the signature of "*A Professed Christian,*" shall appear on Monday.

By Laſt Night's Mail.

ST JOHN's, (Antigua) Sept. 26.

The prize money taken at Port au Prince on board the veſſels, is eſtimated at twelve hundred thouſand pounds.

Lord Cathcart is appointed governor of Jamaica, and Major Gen. Lee is ſaid to be appointed Captain General of the Leeward Iſlands.

By a gentleman laſt arrived from Guadaloupe we have received the pleaſing intelligence, that an Engliſh paper of the 12th of Auguſt had been received there by the laſt packet, mentioning the ſailing of Admiral Barrington with 11 ſail of the line and 5000 men, for the Weſt Indies

BOSTON, October 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Rutland, (Vermont) to his friend in Newbury, dated Sept. 24, 1794.

"I find from what information I am able to obtain, that a Revolution is on foot in lower Canada. The French, tired of vaſſalage, are about emancipating themſelves from their intolerable task maſters, the Britiſh: Should this happen, the province of Canada will become a very eaſy conqueſt to the arms of the United States, and the cauſe of war on our weſtern frontiers very eaſily removed.—The Canadians ſay they want nothing to carry their plan into complete effect, but perſons of enterprize and perſeverance to take the lead."

THANKSGIVINGS.

Thurſday, the 13th of November next, is appointed as a day of public thankſgiving and praiſe throughout N. Hampſhire.

And Thurſday, the 20th of November, for the ſame purpoſe throughout Maſſachuſetts.

ALBANY, October 23.

A gentleman direct from Niagara, confirms the report of Major Campbell's having evacuated the fort erected by Governor Simcoe, at the foot of the rapids of Miami.

NEW YORK, October 29.

The Sucilvante came from a cruize off the Banks of Newfoundland where ſhe left three other French frigates, which had taken and burnt thirteen Engliſh prizes in their cruize.

Yeſterday arrived the Britiſh Packet Antelope, Captain Kempthrou, prize to the frigate Sucilvante. The packet was on her outward bound paſſage, with the Quebec, Halifax, and New-York mails on board, which were thrown over and ſunk. There were ſeve al Britiſh officers taken in the Packet, coming out to join their regiments at Halifax. The mice arrived here in the Surveillante, on Friday laſt.

PHILADELPHIA, October 30,

A correſpondent remarks that the conduct of the militia now employed againſt the Inſurgents is one of the brighteſt examples on the records of mankind in favor of a free government of laws—The extreme injury which individuals ſuſtain in leaving their families and private purſuits, and encountering the hardſhips of march at this advanced ſeaſon of the year, appear by thoſe brave patriots to be utterly diſregarded—A diſtance which in many inſtances of going and returning may be calculated at one thouſand miles, and perhaps average from five to ſix hundred.

Pride and diſtinction of rank ſeem to be aboliſhed—There are inſtances which deſerve to be mentioned as highly honorable to the parties—Our Governor, whoſe rank in the late army, and whoſe preſent ſtation would have given claims to the chief, cheerfully ſerves as ſecond in command—Generals even of the late army, ſerve as Captains of troops of volunteers—Major-General Hand is an inſtance of this ſort—Field officers are ſerving as privates of their own regiments—although the occaſion is greatly to be regretted yet to bury in oblivion the exerciſe of ſuch conſpicuous republican virtue favours of an ingratitude which pray God may never diſgrace the annals of the United State—The pen of ſome enlightened hiſtorian will hereafter do ample juſtice to the army of true-liberty now in the field.

As an evidence of the continued attachment of the people to the Conſtitution of the U. States, and their approbation of its adminiſtration, the public are to be congratulated on the election and *re-election* as Repreſentatives and Senators of a great majority of Federal characters agreeable to the returns that have been received.

Laſt evening a party of the Philadelphia Light Horſe, arrived in town from Bedford, having in cuſtody four perſons, arretted in the county of Bedford charged with treaſon againſt the conſtitution and laws of the United States. The priſoners were lodged in the jail of the city and county of Philadelphia.

OCTOBER 31.

AUTHENTIC.

Extract of a letter.

"Port de Paix, 7th Vendemaire (Sept. 28.)

"The brave Gen. Laveaux has taken the pariſh of Borgne, which had been ſold to the Spaniards. The attack and defence were vigorous. Many French emigrants aſſiſted thoſe cowardly enemies in their reſiſtance to the arms of the Republic; but the thunder of Laveaux's artillery ſtruck with terror and diſmay the legions of tyrants. During the night the Spaniards and their baſe coadjutors embarked after having ſpiked their cannon. One frigate and three privateers conveyed them to Fort Dauphin.

"In two advanced poſts taken by the Republicans from the enemy, one hundred and twelve Spaniards and French traitors were put to the ſword

"The ſlaves of tyrants had not time to carry off their ammunition; a conſiderable quantity has fallen into our hands. We loſt but very few men owing to the prudence of Laveaux.

"As it is neceſſary to enable you to ſilence calumny, and as we know very well that there are on the continent a number of enemies of our excellent conſtitution, and conſequently enemies of all the republicans, who have remained at St. Domingo, to ſtrike off the head of the Leopard that has done ſo much miſchief in this colony, I ſend you enclоſed, documents which ſhew, that we reſpect the property under the ſanction of the flag of our friends the Americans, though certain that that property belonged to a traitor, who calls himſelf ſupercargo of an American cargo."

HEAD QUARTERS,

BEDFORD, October 21.

GENERAL ORDERS

To-morrow at the hour of 8 in the morning the Light Corps will advance; Major Gen. Morgan will lead the one acting with the left wing, and Major Gen Frelinghuyſen the one with the right wing.

On the next day at the ſame hour, the army will move in two columns, the right wing compoſed of the New Jerſey and Pennſylvania lines, forming the right column, under the immediate command of his Excellency Gov. Miffiin; the left wing compoſed of the Maryland and Virginia lines forming the left column, with the Commander in Chief.

The Quarter Maſter General will continue with the right wing and the proper officers in his department of forage attended with a ſufficient number of ax men, muſt accompany the light corps, under whoſe protection they are to prepare all neceſſaries for the army. Abundance of ſtraw muſt be ready for the troops, inaſmuch as their health greatly depends on their ſleeping dry and warm.

The utmoſt regularity muſt be preſerved in the march and in the mode of encampment, which muſt always be in two lines, with the cavalry in the centre, unleſs prohibited by the nature of the ground.

Dragoons are dreadful in the light, and impotent in darkneſs, their ſafety during night muſt therefore be regarded.

The artillery to move as a park and march in the centre.

Conſtant communications muſt be preſerved between the light corps and the main body and between the reſpective columns, with all other precautions neceſſary to protect the troops from ſurpriſe and inſult.

Whatever may be the profeſſions of the inſurgents, they are not to be regarded. Men who have acted a part ſo atrocious will cheerfully add to their guilt, if it can be done with impunity. Careleſſneſs in the conduct of the army will invite attempts upon it, and produce war, while vigilance in the conduct of it will arreſt the one and prevent the other.

The different columns will be preciſe in the execution of the daily marches aſſigned to them reſpectively, and if from unavoidable accidents either ſhould fall ſhort one day, the deficiency is to be made up the next day, otherwiſe the mutuality in operation will be loſt and the army will be expoſed to diſgrace, and the evils of diſcordant movements.

The particular routes with the neceſſary inſtructions will be given to the commanding Generals, and will of courſe form the rule of their conduct.

When the rightwing reaches it will divide into two columns, the N. Jerſey line and brigade of cavalry, under Brigadier White, forming one column, to be commanded by his Excellency Gov Howell, will take a direction to the right, while the Pennſylvania line, with the blite corps, will purſue the original route under the orders of Gov. Miffiin. When thoſe columns divide, the right will move from their right, and the left from their left.

Choſen parties of horſe muſt follow the rear of each wing to arreſt ſtragglers from the line, and to protect the property of individuals, to the due preſervation of which in every reſpect the utmoſt attention is to be paid by officers of every rank.

The Preſident of the United States being about to return to the ſeat of government, has been pleaſed to direct the commander in chief to ſignify to the army his affectionate wiſhes for their welfare and happineſs; in no way can the very grateful command be ſo fully executed as by publiſhing the very words of the Preſident, which are accordingly ſubjoined.

ALEXANDRIA, November 1.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.

The next meeting of Congreſs, which is to take place the 3d of November, will be intereſting to a degree.

The illegal interruption of our commerce by the Britiſh pirates—

The unwarrantable tenure of our frontier poſts by the ſame power—

And the *cringing ſolicitations* of our *Jaybird*, for a reſtitution of OUR RIGHTS—will, it is expected, form no inconſiderable ground for diſcuſſion.

Beſide theſe, our internal concerns call loudly for the interpoſition of the government.

Our *Whiſkey-Backs* will be *ſatiated*, and convinced of their error, in oppoſing *the will of the people*—

The cauſe and foundation of the Indian War, will be inveſtigated—

Our State Armies will be formed *only* of Republicans.

And *Men*, throughout the different ſtates of the Union, will enjoy his—*Rights*—

Theſe meaſures it is to be hoped, will be warmly ſupported by the friends to America's intereſt—

But let not the *rotten members* preſume to expect ſupport in their intended motion for *a Standing Army*.—The country has already felt the *laſh of mercenaries*, and will now only exiſt under *the ſmiles of Freemen*.

WHEREAS the houſe of DONALD and BURTON, of London, was diſſolved on the 15th February, 1793, in conſequence of not being able to pay their bills; and whereas at a general meeting of their creditors called ſoon afterwards, it was amongſt other things ſtipulated and agreed between the parties, that time ſhould be given to *Donald* and *Burton* to collect, and pay off their debts, but that no new buſineſs was to be carried on under that firm, or upon the credit of the funds of that houſe, at the ſame time liberty was given to the partners to do any buſineſs individually that might be offered to them,

In conſequence of the above ſtipulations, Mr. *Donald*, immediately adviſed ſome of his friends in Virginia of his intentions of carrying on the tobacco buſineſs in future upon his own account. He now thinks it proper and neceſſary to make his intentions more public; eſpecially as he finds that an adverniſement had been inſerted in the Virginia newſpapers in June laſt by Mr. *James Brown*, ſoliciting conſignments for the houſe of *Donald* and *Burton*, and aſſerting that *they were allowed by their creditors to carry on buſineſs in their own names and for their own benefit*, which is quite contrary to their agreement with their creditors.

Mr. *Donald* flatters himſelf with a continuation of the favor and encouragement he has ever met with from his numerous acquaintance in Virginia, aſſuring them that he will upon every occaſion exert himſelf to the utmoſt of his power to promote their intereſt. Any gentleman intending to addreſs their tobacco to Mr. D. will be pleaſed to deliver their notes or ſend their order to Mr. *James Strange*, merchant in Manchеſter, who will ſhip it for them, and who will alſo make ſuch reaſonable advances as may be required. Mr. D. has ſettled matters with his monied friends in Great Britain to enable him to pay all bills drawn upon tobacco conſigned to him.

(Signed) A. DONALD.

London, February 15th, 1794.

I AM authoriſed by Mr. *Alexander Donald*, merchant, in London, to ſay that he is now in the line of receiving conſignments of tobacco, on which (from the aid in money matters he can depend on from ſome wealthy friends) he is enabled not only to make reaſonable advances, but to hold up for the beſt market; as a ſtrong proof (if neceſſary,) of which, I need only inſtance his paying bills in May laſt (a very critical time and the veſſel detained here by the embargo) to a conſiderable amount drawn on the ſhip Hercules's cargo, of nine hundred and twenty five hogſheads of tobacco, the whole conſigned to him alone; added to which, the long experience he has had in the tobacco buſineſs both in this Country and Europe, muſt be advantageous to ſhippers.

For the convenience of thoſe who may incline to ſhip to Mr. *Donald*, I will (on the notes being put into my hands) attend to having the tobacco ſhipped, and grant ſuch accommodation as may be required, conſiſtent with the inſtructions I may have.

JAMES STRANGE.

Manchеſter, Nov. 1ſt, 1794.

FOR CHARTER,

TO ANY PORT IN EUROPE OR THE WEST-INDIES—

THE SWEDISH BRIG

HOFFNECNY,

Peter Jacob Prahm, Maſter, daily expected at Norfolk, from Liverpool.

Apply to Richard Blow, Eſq. Norfolk, Meſſrs. Banks and Hatcher, Manchеſter, William Barkſdale, Eſq. Peterſburg, or to

JAMES STRANGE.

Manchеſter, Nov. 1ſt, 1794.

WANTED *to* PURCHASE,

FOUR elegant full-blooded HORSES—BAYS, BLACKS or CHESNUT SORRELS, five or ſix years old, fifteen and an half hands high, or upwards—muſt match well. Any perſon having ſuch for ſale, and will bring them to Richmond, on the 23d or 24th inſt. will hear of a purchaſer by applying to Mr. William Mitchell, merchant there.

November 4th, 1794.

BY virtue of a Deed of Truſt, made to us by SAMUEL HALES of Buckingham county, bearing date the 28th day of June, 1794, to ſecure a debt due to Richard Sharp of Henrico,—Will be expoſed to PUBLIC SALE, upon the premiſes, for READY MONEY, on THURSDAY the 8th day of JANUARY, 1795, if fair, if not the next fair day, a TRACT of LAND, ſituate in the ſaid county of Buckingham, and whereon the ſaid Samuel Hales lives—Alſo four NEGROES, namely, Charles, Alick, Moſes and Tom.

THOMAS BINFORD, Jun.
RICHARD TAYLOR

Nov. 5th, 1794. 6w

To be RENTED *for one year,*

To the higheſt bidder, on TUESDAY *the 18th inſtant, on the premiſes,*

THE PLANTATION where Mr Francis Dandridge lived called HUNTINGDON, in King William county, on which there is an elegant two ſtory Brick Houſe in good repair, and all convenient out houſes neceſſary for a genteel family. The ſame day will be Hired out, all the HOUSE SERVANTS, by

Bowler Cocke, Ex'r.

November 1, 1794.

☞ THE Surveyors of the VIRGINIA MILITARY LANDS, will be at the Eagle tavern in Richmond, until the 15th of this month, when they will return to Kentucky with ſuch Plats of Surveys as are not applied for.

November 5, 1794.

ESSEX, November 1, 1794.

IF fair, otherwiſe the firſt fair day, TO BE SOLD, to the higheſt bidder, on Wedneſday the 26th of this inſtant, at the late dwelling-houſe of Col. George Bird, deceaſed, of Middleſex county, all his Perſonal Eſtate—conſiſting of Houſehold and Kitchen FURNITURE, flocks of CATTLE, HOGS, HORSES and SHEEP.—And on Monday the 1ſt of December, following, will alſo be expoſed to ſale to the higheſt bidder, at his plantation known by the name of BOWLERS, in Eſſex county, all his flocks of CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP.—Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers for all ſums above fifty ſhillings, on giving bond and approved ſecurity from the days of ſale.

☞ ALL perſons having claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make them known previous to the day of ſale;—and thoſe who are any ways indebted, are requeſted to as ſpeedy payment as poſſible.

Robert Bird, jun. Adm.

To LET,

THREE convenient ROOMS on the ſecond and third ſtories of the houſe of Mr. Trueheart, facing Col Gamble's—A ſmall family might be accommodated with part of the kitchen—and room in a ſtable for a horſe—Alſo the upper part of a lumber houſe fit for grain.——For further particulars apply to the Printer.

November 3, 1794.

Purſuant to a decree of the Honorable High Court of Chancery, WILL BE SOLD, *on Monday the 27th of this month, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late dwelling houſe of* THOMAS OWEN, *deceaſed, the following*

NEGROES, *to wit,*

MOSES, JENNY and JUDITH—alſo ſix head of HORSES, eleven head CATTLE, four FEATHER BEDS, and all the Houſehold FURNITURE of every kind whatſoever, belonging to the eſtate of the ſaid decedent, to ſatisfy a decree obtained in the ſaid court by John Bowman, ſurviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman and Co. againſt John Barret, adminiſtrator of Thomas Owen, deceaſed.

JOHN M. SHEPPARD, D. S.
for Thomas Proſſer, S. H. C.

N. B. The whole of the abovementioned property will be ſold for caſh.

☞ *The above ſale is poſtponed till Friday the 7th of November.*

October 27, 1794.

To be SOLD,

Two Negro Shoemakers,

Who are good Workmen, and of an unexceptionable character.

—ALSO—

A SUBSCRIPTION SHARE *in the* PLAYHOUSE.

For terms apply to

HENRY BALL.

On COMPETENCE.

WHEN meagre poverty uſurps controul,
Trouble enſues, and ſorrow frets the ſoul.
Condemn'd to dwell beneath the homely ſhed
While grieving infants liſp in vain for bread,
While wealthy fools or wealthy villains rule,
Miſers moleſt and Raſcals ridicule,
Of life's ſhort comforts robb'd, expos'd to pain,
E'en virtue mourns for happineſs in vain.
Wealth too, altho' it dazzle human eyes,
Iniquity makes juſt, and folly wiſe.
The blockhead learn'd th' unpoliſh'd clown polite,
And knavery proof againſt the ſhafts of right;
Tho' here ambition ſee true excellence,
Pride boaſt of bliſs, allur'd by ſtupid ſenſe,
Tho' all the bleſſings, mortals fancy ſweet,
Throng this falſe mirror and appear complete,
Its bright reſplendence, thus that cheats the train,
Blaſts all true pleaſure, and but gilds our pain.
But happy he, if mortals aught can know,
That claims this heavenly epithet below,
Who dwells remote from war's diſcordant ſounds,
An income ſmall, but ſure, whoſe wiſhes bounds,
Whoſe annual harveſt happily ſucceed,
Nor leave between a vacancy of need;
Oft in whoſe comely houſe his neighbours join (wine;
Around his wholeſome food, diſcourſe and
His peaceful thoughts to no far riches run,
On none dependent, he will cringe to none;
He ſleeps till noon, or wakes at dawn of day,
Is thoughtful, merry, or at work, or play.
His houſhold, bleſs'd with comfortable ſtore,
Adore the giver, and deſire no more.
To ſuch in eaſe ſufficient time is given,
To uſe this world, and know the way to heaven.
This is the ſtate our being's author meant,
And this the ſtate that promiſes content.
Then, Heaven, from poverty protect,
Let not that pinch my ſoul, nor this diſtract;
From each aloof, be competence my wealth,
My only luxury content and health;
Each year with plenty fill'd, run kindly o'er
In gifts, relieving the moleſted poor
Thus bleſt, thro' woe, let vain ambition ſteer,
Pride ſpurn diſdainful, wretched greatneſs ſneer;
I'd paſs my days unheeded and unknown,
And leave the monarch miſery and a throne.

HORATIO.

To be RENTED, *on low terms,*

THE STORE lately occupied by Meſſ. Graham & Clark, and oppoſite Mr. Joſeph Dumfries's.——For terms apply to

THOMAS WHITE;

Who has for SALE,

By WHOLESALE *or* RETAIL,

At his Store near Bowler's Tavern,

N. E. & W. I. Rum pr hhd.
Coffee per barrel
Sugar per ditto
Iron per ton
Nail Rods per ditto
Bliſter'd Steel
Soal Leather per hundred
Iron Shovels and Spades
Cotton Cards per Box
4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails, per caſk
Loaf Sugar
Shoes, Boots, &c. &c. &c.

Richmond, October 15, 1794. (tf

MARCUS ELCAN,

Adjoining the Houſe of ROBERT MITCHELL, *Eſquire,—Has received,*

BROAD CLOTH,
COATINGS & CASIMERS,
DURANTS,
NANKEENS,
POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS,
TICKLENBURG,
OIL-CLOTH,
WHITE LACE & EDGING,
BLACK ditto ditto.
RIBBONDS,
GENEVA IN CASES,
WINDOW GLASS, 8 by 10,
GLASS TUMBLERS in Caſes, &c.

Which he will ſell by the piece or package, on moderate terms for CASH or TOBACCO.

Richmond, October 6, 1794.

NOTICE.

AS I ſhall quit the houſe I at preſent occupy at Chriſtmas, It is once more requeſted, that thoſe who have accounts ſtanding on my books, will call and ſettle them by giving their notes—Thoſe who do not by the firſt of December, I ſhall, without reſpect to perſons, put their accounts into the hands of an Attorney.

Richard Bowler.

Richmond, October 15, 1794.

FOR SALE,

At the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Nathaniel Anderſon, the following ARTICLES by the piece or package,

VIZ.

WHITE PLAINS, Cottons, Striped Duffil Blankets, Coarſe Cloths, Coatings, Broad Cloths & Caſimers, German and Britiſh Oznaburgs, Iriſh Linens, Callicoes, Sheetings, &c.

A few boxes of HARDIMAN's SNUFF, No. 9 and 37, of the beſt quality.

Planters, Farmers and others, who wiſh to furniſh themſelves with Winter Goods on moderate terms, will meet with great bargains in the above articles, for caſh or any kind of country produce.

WM. ANDERSON, Jun.

Richmond, Sept. 22, 1794. (8)

Will be Sold, Publicly,

On the third Monday in November next, if not previouſly diſpoſed of by private contract—

THAT well ſituated Tenement whereon Caſper Flaſher now lives; and on which there is beſides the houſes occupied by him, a large and commodious Lumber-houſe.

It is needleſs to mention, at preſent, the ſeveral advantages appertaining to its ſituation, as they are numerous, beſides thoſe ariſing from its contiguity to the ſtreet leading directly over the bridge, and being in the neighbourhood of the intended entrance of the Canal into the river, as they will readily appear to thoſe inclined to purchaſe, on examining the premiſes. The terms of ſale are one third caſh, the remainder to be paid in two annual payments.

L. I JOHNSON.

Richmond, Oct. 21, 1794.

SALE OF SLAVES.

At CARTERSVILLE, *in* CUMBERLNAD, *on Wedneſday the twenty ſixth of November, are to be* SOLD *at public* AUCTION, *on nine months credit,*

MORE than 100 likely Virginia born SLAVES, part of the eſtate of the late Thomas Mann Randolph, of Tuckahoe. This is the like ieſt parcel of ſlaves perhaps which ever was expoſed to ſale in Virginia: They are all young or in their prime. There is among them a much larger proportion than uſual of fine boys juſt fit for trades. Bad weather on the day fixed, will occaſion poſtponement to the next fair day.

The EXECUTORS of
T M RANDOLPH, deceaſed

WILL BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, the 18th day of December next, if not diſpoſed of by private ſale before;—

A TRACT of prime LAND, containing from four to ſeven hundred Acres, (as the purchaſer may determine) lying in the County of Cumberland, about ſeventy miles from Richmond, and thirty from Carterſville, on James River, and known by the name of Clover Foreſt:—The whole of this Tract lies remarkably level, and its ſoil particularly well adapted to farming—about three or four hundred acres is cleared, nearly in a ſquare, and the greateſt part of it enclоſed.—A more particular deſcription is omitted, preſuming that thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe, will view the premiſes, which will be ſhewed by the Subſcriber, living two or three miles from the Clover Foreſt, on Appomattox River. The terms of ſale are, to wit, one fourth caſh, on the day of ſale, when poſſeſſion will be given, and the balance of the purchaſe, to be paid in three equal annual payments, ſecuring the ſame by mortgage of the ſaid land.

RYLAND RANDOLPH.

Prince Edward County, September 30, 1794.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation near the city of Richmond the 20th June laſt, a Negro man by the name of SAMPSON, 30 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, very ſtout and well formed; he had on when he went off, a waiſt coat and breeches of American cloth—he has in the palms of his hands and the heels of his feet, ſeveral very deep cracks, occaſioned as I am told, by working in lime before I purchaſed him. He was late the property of Lyſbie Turpin's eſtate, and may attempt to paſs as the property of one of his legatees, or as a freeman—he carried with him a reap-book, and it is ſuppoſed has been engaged in reaping in the late harveſt.—I will give the above reward to any perſon who will deliver him to me in this city, and all expenſes paid. Maſters of veſſels are cautioned againſt carrying him out of the ſtate.

MILES SELDEN.

Richmond July 15, 1794. (tf.)

Blank Bonds are for ſale at this office

NOTICE.

AS I intend to leave this State in a few months, I earneſtly requeſt all thoſe who are indebted to me, to make immediate payment; thoſe who neglect to make ſpeedy payment, muſt expect legal meaſures will be taken, as no further indulgence can be given.

JAMES DICKINSON.

Eagle Tavern, Richmond, Oct. 20th, 1794. (txs.)

COLUMBIA-TAVERN.

THE Subſciber begs leave to inform his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, that he has opened Tavern in the houſe lately occupied by Capt. John Moſs, oppoſite Mr. R. Bowler's Tavern, and intends keeping the beſt Liquors and will pay the greateſt attention to accommodate Gentlemen agreeably, and Stables conſtantly ſupplied with the beſt forage.

GEO. GREEN.

LAND *for* SALE.

I HAVE about three hundred acres of good grain LAND for ſale, within three or four miles of Manchеſter, adjoining Meſſ'rs. Patteſon and Murchie.—This land lies well, and has on it an abundance of fine timber.——Long credit or good bonds will be taken for the greateſt part of the purchaſe, with ſuch ſecurity as may be approved of, by

Henry Randolph.

Cheſter-Lodge. Oct. 13, 1794.

For SALE,

At the late dwelling-houſe of THOMAS FLOURNOY, *deceaſed, in the county of Powhatan, on Monday the 17th day of November next,*

The LAND and PLANTATION whereon the decedent formerly reſided, containing as is ſuppoſed about 400 ACRES (however, the exact quantity will be aſcertained on the day of ſale, as the Executors mean to have it ſurveyed previous thereto); alſo all the plantation Utenſils; the crop of CORN and FODDER; the houſehold and kitchen FURNITURE; and the whole of the ſtock, conſiſting of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS.——An extenſive credit (which will be made known on the day of ſale) will be given to the purchaſer of the land on his giving bond and approved ſecurity; and a credit of twelve months will be given the purchaſers of the perſonal eſtate for all ſums above forty ſhillings, of whom bond and approved ſecurity will be alſo required.——All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make them known, in order that ſteps may be taken for the ſpeedy payment thereof; and thoſe who are indebted, will be pleaſed to make payment as ſpeedily as poſſible.

JOHN HARRIS, Junior,
JORDAN FLOURNOY,
Executors

October 25, 1794.

BY virtue of a truſt deed, to me made, by Watſon Patmon and Edward Miller, of the county of Henrico, for the payment of a debt due to Thomas Lewis, which became due on the firſt day of September laſt, WILL BE SOLD, on Saturday the 29th of Nov. at Mrs. Leonard's Tavern at Weſtham.

50 Acres of LAND more or leſs,

the property of the ſaid Edward, lying and being in the county aforeſaid, on the head of Rocky branch, known by the name of Tinſley's track.

JOSEPH MINTON.

October 30, 1794

I INTEND to petition the next General Aſſembly to veſt in fee ſimple to the heirs of Edith Edwerds, a tract of land lying in Powhatan county, whereof Joſeph B. Lark died poſſeſſed of

HUMPHREY EDWERDS.

Louiſa county, Oct. 8, 1794.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Dr. *Thomas Elder*, deceaſed, of this county, are requeſted to make immediate payment—which if not complied with in the courſe of the month of November next, ſuits will be inſtituted indiſcriminately.——Alſo all thoſe who may have any claims againſt ſaid eſtate, are hereby notified to bring them forward properly authenticated.

JOHN POTTS, Adminiſtrator.

Richmond, Aug. 22, 1794. (8w)

JUST PUBLISHED, *and for ſale at* S. Pleaſants' *Printing-Office,*

COMPLETE TABLES—Of DOLLARS, CENTS, &c.—Of the value of different Gold Coins in Dollars, Cents, &c. and in Pounds, Shillings and Pence, Virginia Currency agreeably to an Act of Congreſs, paſſed the 9th of February, 1793.

Grand Lodge of Virginia.

WHEREAS, the annual meeting of the GRAND LODGE of VIRGINIA, in GRAND COMMUNICATION, is by the law thereof, fixed to the 28th of the preſent month; and as it has been generally found that the repreſentatives of the different Lodges, have availed themſelves of the meeting of the General Aſſembly—and as the meeting of the enſuing Aſſembly is now fixed to the ſecond Tueſday in November—*In order therefore*, to accommodate thoſe repreſentatives who are members of Aſſembly—and that as full a meeting as poſſible may take place—I have, by command of the M. W. Grand Maſter, to inform the different Lodges in Grand Communication, that, as it is probably a ſufficient number of Lodges will not meet, the Grand Officers in that event, will adjourn the Grand Lodge to the 25th November

As all buſineſs will be poſtponed to that day—it is hoped, that a full and complete repreſentation will take place, as divers matters of capital importance to the Craft in general, will be laid before the Lodge: more particularly, that part of the communication made by me, reſpecting delinquent Lodges.

DAVID LAMBERT, G. Sec'ry.

☞ The printers throughout the State, are requeſted to inſert the above immediately, in their reſpective papers.

D. L.

NOTICE is hereby given,

That there will be a petition preſented to the next General Aſſembly of Virginia, to ſell the Glebe Lands in the county of Buckingham and pariſh of Tillotſon.

Buckingham, June 10, 1794.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the ſubſcriber, on Sunday night the 12th inſtant, a negro man named SHEPPARD a blackſmith by trade, about 25 years of age, 6 feet high, very large made, his hair ſhort and curly, but at times he plats it at the ſides and behind; he has an impediment in his ſpeech, remarkable large inward ancles, which turns very much out when he walks, and occaſions him to appear to walk rather lame; had on, or carried away with him, a blue mixed Virginia cloth coat, and green ſuperfine broad cloth do. with plated buttons. I do hereby forewarn all perſons from harboring him, and all maſters of veſſels from receiving him on board. The above reward will be paid to any perſon that will deliver the ſaid fellow to me at Rocky Mills.

JOHN SYME.

October 14, 1794.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

LOTTERY, No. 2.

For the IMPROVEMENT *of the* FEDERAL CITY.

THE PUBLIC are moſt reſpectfully acquainted, that the Drawing will commence on the 22d day of DECEMBER, 1794.—a REGULAR and AUTHENTICATED account of which will arrive at the Office for the SALE, REGISTERING, and EXAMINING of TICKETS, in Main-ſtreet oppoſite to Church-ſtreet, Norfolk—

Where Tickets and Shares

of Tickets, viz. Halves, Quarters and Eighths, are ſelling in great variety on the moſt equitable terms.——Tickets & Shares Regiſtered at One Quarter of a Dollar each, and the earlieſt intelligence ſent of their ſucceſs per letter to any part of the Continent, or elſewhere.

OBSERVE,

BLANKS may GAIN.

DEMONSTRATION

For all Tickets Bought and Regiſtered at this Office (before the Commencement of the Drawing) that may be drawn BLANKS, the poſſeſſor thereof ſhall receive ondemand, *gratis*, a policy which will entitle the poſſeſſor to SIX WARRANTED UNDRAWN TICKETS, if the number of the ſaid policy its the ſame as the Ticket that ſhall draw ANY PRIZE above 100 dollars.

TICKETS ONLY REGISTERED at this Office will receive one half of the above benefits.

N. B. Tickets in the laſt Lottery Examined by the Managers liſts and a checked numerical book.

☞ *PRIZES BOUGHT.*

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from William Hylton's, Eſq near to the City of Richmond, in July laſt a Negro Carpanter by the name of LEWIS—22 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well formed. He had one of his legs broke laſt Chriſtmas, but had got perfectly well before he went off. He is the property of my ſon, who is now in the Weſtern Country. I will pay the above reward to have him ſecured in any jail within the ſtate of Virginia, ſo that I may get him, and five pounds if taken out of this ſtate.

W. CLAIBORNE.